

## **REMARKS**

By this amendment, claims 1 and 3-10 are pending, in which no claims have been canceled, withdrawn, or newly presented. No new matter is introduced.

The Office Action mailed October 6, 2005 provisionally rejected claims 1 and 3-6 under obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-6 of *Norcott* (U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/435,703, hereinafter *Norcott* `703) and claims 1 and 3-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over *Norcott* (U.S. 5,848, 405, hereinafter *Norcott* `405) in view of *Rauer et al.* (U.S. 6,161, 103).

### **A. Double Patenting Rejection**

The provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection of claims 1 and 3-6 over *Norcott* `703 is respectfully traversed because *Norcott* `703 does not disclose or suggest the features of the claims. Independent claim 1 recites "storing the change data from the recovery log in a database object other than the source object." Claim 1 of *Norcott* `703, in contrast, recites, "storing the change data extracted from the recovery log in a single pass into a plurality of database objects, said change data indicating modifications that has been performed to a plurality of source objects that correspond to the database objects."

*Norcott* `703, in ¶ 8, clearly states the differences of the subject matter, for example, of claim 1 as follows:

The present invention stems from the recognition that a major source of delay in asynchronous change capture occurs each time when data is extracted from the recovery log. In certain implementations, a separate Structured Query Language (SQL) statement is used to extract the change data in the recovery log for each individual change table, i.e. one SQL statement per change table, and there may be dozens of change tables since each change table corresponds to a source table on the OLTP system. Accordingly, the need for high performance among other needs is addressed by the present invention, by extracting the

change data from the recovery log **in a single pass** over the disk but storing the extracted change data in multiple tables. This approach reduces the time to process change data from a recovery log for 12 change tables from about 8 hours 11 minutes to just 45 minutes.

Thus, independent claim 1 of the present application does not satisfy the requirements of obviousness-type double patenting over independent claim 1 of *Norcott '703*. Furthermore, claim 3 of the present application recites, "renaming a source column into a change column," while claim 3 of *Norcott 703* recites, "the modifications include a first update to a first column in a first source object among the source objects and a second update to a second column in a second source object among the source objects; and the first column and the second column have a same name." The features recited by the two claims are clearly distinct and do not recite the same limitations, and there is no explanation by the Office Action of how these features satisfy the requirements of obviousness-type double patenting. A similar argument applies to claim 5 of the present application and claim 5 of *Norcott '703*, and thus the rejection should be withdrawn.

**B. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103**

The obviousness rejection of claims 1 and 3-10 over *Norcott '405* in view of *Rauer et al.* is respectfully traversed, as the references do not disclose or suggest the features of the claims.. Independent claim 1 recites, "A method for change data capture, comprising the steps of: executing a database statement to extract, from "*a recovery log*," "*change data*" indicating at least one modification that has been performed to "*a source object*," and storing the change data from the recovery log in "*a database object*" other than the source object, wherein the database object includes "*a change table*." The office action reads both the recited "*recovery log*" and "*source object*" on the ROWID range table of *Norcott '405*. The Office Action states at page 8

that “the server process deletes [extract] the ROWID range from the ROWID range table.” This statement reads the recited “*recovery log*” on the ROWID range table of *Norcott* ‘405 and the recited “*change data*” on the ROWID range (i.e., range values) of *Norcott* ‘405. The Office Action also states at page 9 that “updates a redo log to indicate the changes made to the range table.” This statement reads the recited “*source object*” on the ROWID range table of *Norcott* ‘405. The recited source object and recovery log are separate and distinct elements. The reference must teach each and every element of the invention and cannot use one element of a reference to address two separate elements of the invention. Accordingly, *Norcott* does not teach invention claimed by claim 1. Claims 6, 7, and 8 recite similar limitations and are not taught for the same reasons discussed with respect to claim 1.

*Rauer et al.* does not cure the deficiencies of *Norcott*. Accordingly, the combination of *Norcott* and *Rauer et al.* does not teach or suggest the invention of claim 1.

Dependent claims 3-5 and 9-10, which depend from claims 1, 7 and 8, respectively, are allowable for at least the same reasons as their independent claims, and are separately patentable on their own merits.

### C. Conclusion

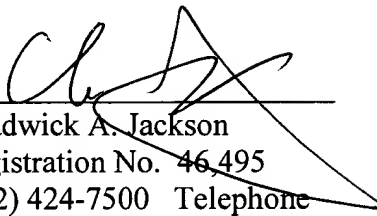
For the foregoing reasons, allowance of the pending claims is requested. If the Examiner has any questions about this Amendment and to facilitate prosecution, the Examiner is encouraged to call the undersigned attorney. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge

any insufficient fees or credit any overpayment associated with this application to Deposit  
Account No. 19-5127 referencing 19111.0229.

Respectfully submitted,  
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